FARM AND ORCHARD.

How to Make a Hot-Bed and Manage it When Made.

Ducks in Flocks of Twenty Thousand—Whitewashed Trees—How to Get Eggs in Winter.

A hot-bed is not necessary if one is convenient to a city where there are large seed stores, if plants are required for a small garden, as early varieties are kept in stock, but on the farm, if large crops of early cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peppers and other crops, which require protection for a while, in order to secure early plants, are grown, a hot-bed will be valuable. The cost of a hot-bed is but very little, considering its advantages, and once made it requires but slight repairing each year. With the hot-bed should be constructed a few cold frames. The difference is that the hot-bed requires glass, while the cold frame, which serves for large plants (transplanted from the hot-bed later in the season), may be covered with boards only, especially if intended for such hardy plants as early cabbage or lettuce. The frame may be sixteen inches high at the rear and fourteen inches in front, from the level of the ground, and covered with sash of any desired size. The boards may be simply nailed together at the corners, fastened to 2x3-inch scantling, but gardeners first make a pit, one foot deep, and use a frame twenty-four inches at the rear and twenty-two inches at the front, according to the kinds of plants to be grown. The hight at the front, however, depends on the width of the bed.

Fresh horse manure, free from litter, is generally used. It is the fermentation of the manure that creates the heat. If the manure is too loose it may create heat more rapidly than desired. It is better to mix the manure in a pile, allow it to heat some, and then turn it over and well mix it again before using it in the hot-bed. Having trampled the manure firmly, now cover it with rich dirt, to which has been added one-fourth its bulk of fine well-rotted manure. There should be no lumps, stones or pebbles in the hot-bed. If necessary, sift the dirt. The thickness of the dirt should be about six inches. As there will then be about a foot of space between the dirt and the sash (the hot-bed being twenty-four inches at the rear) ample air space will thus be provided. If the manure does not heat up quickly, and is slow, sprinkle the bed well with hot water, first adding a small quantity of air-slacked lime to the water. If too much heat is generated use cold water alone. When the heat reaches about 60°, plant the seeds in rows, but more warmth will be required for the young plants later on.

Of course the frame should be well banked up with dirt, to prevent the effects of the frost. The object should be to maintain as even temperature as possible. On clear, warm days the sash may be raised slightly, in order to admit air, during the middle of the day, but this will depend on many circumstances. The better plan is to hang a thermometer in the hot-bed, and to visit it frequently. As the heat from the manure decreases the weather will become warmer. Gradually accustom the plants to the atmosphere as much as possible, and transplant to the cold frame such as may be suitable for that purpose. Some sort of covering should be used over the sash at night, such as an old carpet, with a few loose boards over the carpet. The temperature of the atmosphere must be the guide in management, as the plants must not be kept too warm or become liable to being chilled.—Philadelphia Record.

FARM NOTES.

It is reported that one firm at Brandsville, Mo., is planting this winter 200,000 apple trees and 200,000 peach trees, and others are also planting very largely.

The grape is propagated from cuttings, and a single vine will produce a large number of cuttings in one season. Early spring is an excellent time for such work.

Professor Shaw believes that within ten years over 10,000,000 sheep will be fattened on rape. The use of English rape has been tried in Wisconsin and Canada, and with very flattering results.

"The good name which Canadian mutton has earned for itself in the markets of the world," says Professor Shaw, "is owing largely to the extent to which it is possessed of the blood of the mutton breeds."

Generally when a horse balks it is due to one of three things—overloading, bad fitting harness, especially the collar, and a bad-tempered driver. A good horse may be spoiled by being worked with a balky one.

On small tracts of land it is possible to keep bees, poultry and fruit trees on the same location with profit, but such work can only be done by those who are experienced and who well understand what is required for success.

Broad tires act as rollers. Narrow tires cut the road into ditches. The advocates of wide tires for heavy loads upon our country roads claim that teams can draw from 25 to 50 per cent. more load than when narrow tires are used.

The collar is the most important part of the harness. If a collar is too large it will chafe; if too small it will choke. It costs no more to get a collar that fits than to get one too small or too large. Don't torture a horse with a misfit collar.

Keep onion sets dry. Dampness is more injurious to them than cold. If they become frozen do not touch them, but let them thaw out, and if the weather is clear and above the freezing point let them dry. Keep them on wire screens, in thin layers.

No man should own a work-horse unless he is willing and able to furnish it shelter against cold winds and rain. If nothing better than straw-covered sheds can be afforded, they are better than nothing, and really serviceable as long as they last.

Sheep fed very highly on grain, to be fattened, will consume with relish an occasional feed of straw, weedy hay, ragweeds, or the like; and it will be better for them than a steady, unbroken regimen of any one feed stuff, however excellent in itself.

The floor of the stable where you keep your colts this cold weather should be covered with a thick layer of straw; nothing gives an animal more comfort than a good, warm bed. During the day, unless it be very cold or stormy, the colt is better outside.

Helebone has been used for many years as a protection to currants, and it has been found that a small proportion of white helebone, in a weak solution of kerosene emulsion, sprayed on pear trees and grape vines, with a fine hose, will be sure death to any slugs that may infest them.

One acre, says the *Indiana Farmer*, will supply fifty hens at less cost for extra feed than for a cow, and the profit, if well managed, will be greater than from the cow. Fowls need land for forage, and hens on a range will lay more eggs and fatten more quickly for market than in confinement.

In breeding turkeys a poultry paper advises keeping the two-year-old hens and mating them with a yearling gobbler. The hens that proved good layers and mothers should be preferred rather than to select for size. It should be a point not to have the gobbler related to the hens if strong and vigorous young stock is expected.

Artichokes are a crop that seem to be but little effected by drought. Once established they will always remain, as it is impossible to get rid of the small seeds, even when the ground is well worked over by pigs. They can be destroyed only by keeping them cut off as soon as they appear. As a crop for hogs, they are considered valuable.

How much a horse may suffer from a harness that does not fit or is rough and painful to the animal may be unknown, but one of the first duties on taking a horse out for work should be to examine the harness, and also to carefully look for sores and galls also. The harness should be kept clean and well oiled, in order to have every part soft, smooth and pliable.

It is a difficult matter to find farm help that will take as much interest in your success as you do in your own. Keep this in mind, remembering that it is only human nature, and however good your hands may be, look after the details of your work in person. Unless you do this you will be very apt to find some things neglected.

If the farmer is not an educated man he should educate his sons to a theoretical as well as a practical knowledge of farming. As true farming includes stock-raising, horticulture and the growing of all crops required for use, there is a wide field for learning more. In fact, of all industries in which education gives the best results to a class, farming is in the lead.

The largest strawberries are not always the best for the table, though they sell better in market. As customers are compelled to judge from appearances, however, all fruit should be as attractive as possible. It is better to have a variety that can be shipped to a great distance than one that is extra large and not firm, as fruit is subject to injury on the journey if soft.

The milker of the greatest value, and who knows his business best, always milks with dry hands. It is better for the cow's teats, and vastly a more cleanly practice. Some otherwise good milkers spoil their milk by wetting the fingers with milk, conceiving that the operation is improved thereby, but it is an injurious, nasty method, and no well-balanced milker will do it.

At this season of the year, to get eggs from your early pullets, their diet must be as varied as possible. Pound up your beefsteak bones; cook the potato parings; in fact, utilize all your table refuse for the poultry, and they will pay you back quickly with fresh eggs. During storms do not let the fowls stray around all day; keep them shut up and scatter some fine grain among a lot of leaves in their house and let them hunt it out.

To procure new red raspberry canes, in a location intended to be devoted to that crop, the young plants from last spring's growth may be used. The red raspberry produces plants from the roots of the parent plants, but the black-cap raspberry must be tipped over, and the end of the tip covered with dirt, when it then takes root and the old cane is cut loose. In other words, the black-cap produces itself from its tops and the red kind from its roots.

It would be a great attraction to witness a flock of 20,000 ducks, yet there are three establishments on Long Island that turn out as many as from 10,000 to 20,000 per year, and also one in Massachusetts, with the McFetridge plant at Stroudsburg, Pa., where as many as 10,000 are expected to be hatched this season. These establishments use incubators and brooders, and the work is done on very small plots of ground considering the large number of ducks that are raised.

Trees that are whitewashed about three times a year, from early spring until fall, will be partially protected against insects, but the best reason for using the lime wash is the neat and attractive appearance of the trees after being whitewashed. There should be no "economy" practiced in using the lime. Apply it of the consistency of cream, and use it plentifully. If necessary, apply once a month, during the first three spring months, and then once or twice during the summer and fall.

The Vansville, Md., Farmers' Club has recommended the following preparation for cure of scab in sheep. It was successfully tried on a flock of one of its members. Thirty pounds of sulphur, 10 pounds of lime boiled in 50 gallons of water. Then add water so as to make 250 gallons. Dip the sheep at a temperature of 115° to 120°. Leave in long enough to soak the wool and then duck the head under quickly. The operation must be repeated in eight or ten days to kill any germs that at first were not far enough developed to be destroyed.

COMMERCIAL.

A Firmer Feeling Prevails in the Wheat Market.

Movement in Barley Very Slow—Prospects for the Future Not Very Encouraging.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20th.

A firmer feeling prevailed in the sample Wheat market to-day, though no positive change in prices occurred. In speculative circles there was quite a little boom, with an advance of 2½c ₱ ctl in May Wheat. Activity is not a very marked feature in spot Wheat circles, though there is something doing all the time. The movement in Barley is very slow, with prospects for any immediate activity of consequence not very encouraging. Offerings of Oats are still of large proportions, with some little pressing pressure, giving the market easy tone all round.

The Vegetable market is weak, with light stocks on hand. Potatoes are steady. Onions are firmer.

There were four cars of Oranges sold at auction yesterday, with prices holding firm. Limes continue weak. Choice Red Apples are in good demand.

There are no further reductions in the Butter market, but values are weak. Eggs of all kinds are weaker. Cheese is firm.

The Poultry market is in bad shape, and prices generally are weak. Game is in light demand.

Produce Market.

FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, $3 25@3 35 ₱ bbl; Bakers' Extras, $3 15@3 25; Superfine, $2 40@2 60.

WHEAT—Quotable at 90@91¼c ₱ ctl for No. 1 shipping, with 92½c for a choice parcel. Milling Wheat, $1@1 05 ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Feed, 71½@72½c ₱ ctl for fair to good quality, 72½@75c for choice bright; Brewing, 80@90c ₱ ctl.

OATS—Milling, $1 12½@1 20; Surprise, $1 20@1 30; fancy feed, $1 17½@1 20; good to choice, $1 10@1 15; poor to fair, 90c@$1 05; Black, 82½c@$1 20; Gray, $1 02½@1 12½ ₱ ctl.

CORN—Quotable at 87½@90c ₱ ctl for Large Yellow, 87½@90c for Small Yellow and 95@96½c for White.

BRAN—$16@17 ₱ ton.

HAY—Wire-bound Hay sells at $1 ₱ ton less than rope-bound Hay. Following are wholesale city prices for rope-bound Hay: Wheat, $9 50@13 50; Wheat and Oat, $9 50@12 50; Wild Oat, $9 50@11 50; Alfalfa, $8@10; Barley, $9@10 50; Compressed, $10@12; Stock, $8@10 ₱ ton.

STRAW—55@65c ₱ bale.

HOPS—15½@17½c ₱ lb. No business in RYE—87½@90c ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—$1 20@1 25 ₱ ctl.

GROUND BARLEY—$16 50@17 50 ₱ ton.

POTATOES—New Potatoes, —@—c ₱ lb; Sweets, 65c@$1 ₱ ctl; Garnet Chiles, 45@55c; Early Rose, 40@50c; River Burbanks, 30@40c; River Red, 30@35c; Salinas Burbanks, 65@85c; Oregon Burbanks, 60@80c; Oregon Garnet Chiles, 75@85c ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—$1 25@1 80 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—Bayos, $1 90@2; Butter, $1 75@1 90 for small and $1 95@2 for large; Pink, $1 50@1 62½; Red, $1 75@1 90; Lima, $1 90@2 10; Pea, $2 15@2 30; Small White, $2@2 15; Large White, $2@2 12½ ₱ ctl.

VEGETABLES—Asparagus, 15@25c ₱ lb; Mushrooms, 8@10c ₱ lb for common and 15@20c for good to choice; Rhubarb, 7@9c ₱ lb; Green Peas, 6@8c ₱ lb; String Beans, 20@25c ₱ lb; Marrowfat Squash, $15 ₱ ton; Green Peppers, 20@25c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 75c@$1 25 ₱ box; Turnips, 75c ₱ ctl; Beets, 75c ₱ sack; Parsnips, $1 25 ₱ ctl; Carrots, 40@50c; Cabbage, 50@55c; Garlic, 1½@3c ₱ lb; Cauliflower, 60@70c ₱ doz; Dry Peppers, 10c ₱ lb; Dry Okra, 15c ₱ lb.

FRESH FRUIT—Apples, $1@1 25 ₱ box for good to choice and 35@75c for common to fair; Choice Mountain Apples, $1 25@1 50 ₱ box.

CITRUS FRUIT—Fair to choice Navel Oranges, $1@1 65 ₱ box; seedlings, 50c@$1; Mandarin Oranges, 50@75c; Mexican Limes, $5@6 ₱ box; California Limes, $1@1 50 ₱ box; Lemons, Sicily, $4@5; California Lemons, $1@2 for common and $2 25@3 for good to choice; Bananas, $1 50@2 50 ₱ bunch; Hawaiian Pineapples, $2 50@3; Mexican Pineapples, $3@4 ₱ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples, 5½@6c for quartered, 5½@6c for sliced and 8½@9c for evaporated; Pears, 4@8c ₱ lb for bleached halves and 3@5c for quarters; bleached Peaches, 6@8c; sun-dried Peaches, 4@5c; Apricots, Moorparks, 11½@13c, do Royals, 10@11c for bleached and 6@7½c for sun-dried; Prunes, 4½c for the four sizes, 4¼@4½c for the five sizes and 2½@4c for ungraded; Plums, 5@5½c for pitted and 1½@2c for unpitted; Figs, 3@4c for pressed and 1½@2c for unpressed; White Nectarines, 7@8c; Red Nectarines, 6@7c ₱ lb.

RAISINS—London Layers, 75c@$1 15; loose Muscatels, in boxes, 50@85c; clusters, $1 50@1 75; loose Muscatels, in sacks, 2¼@2½c ₱ lb for 3-crown and 2c for 2-crown; dried Grapes, ¾@1½c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Fancy Creamery, 28@29c; fancy dairy, 25@27c; good to choice, 21@24c; common grades, 17@20c ₱ lb; store lots, 11@15c; pickled roll, 14@18c; firkin, 14@17c.

CHEESE—Choice fancy to new, 12@13c; fair to good, 9@11c; Eastern, ordinary to fine, 11@14c ₱ lb.

EGGS—California ranch, 16@18c; store lots, 13@15c ₱ dozen; Eastern Eggs, cold storage, $1 50@2 50 ₱ case.

POULTRY—Live Turkeys—Gobblers, 9@11c; Hens, 11@12c; dressed Turkeys, 10@13c ₱ lb; Roosters, $3 50@4 for old, $4@5 50 for young; Fryers, $4 50@5; Broilers, $3 50@4 50; Hens, $4@5; Ducks, $3 50@4 50; Geese, $1 50@1 75 ₱ pair; Pigeons, $1 75@2 ₱ dozen for old and $2 50@3 for young.

GAME—Quail, $1 ₱ dozen; Canvasbacks, $2@4; Mallard, $2 50@3 50; Widgeon, 75c@$1; Teal, $1@1 25; Sprig, $1@1 25; small Ducks, 75c; Gray Geese, $1 75@2; White Geese, 50@75c; Brant, 75c@$1; English Snipe, $1 75@2 ₱ dozen; Common Snipe, 75c@$1 ₱ dozen; Honkers, $3@3 50; Hare, 75c@$1; Rabbits, $1@1 25 ₱ dozen.

Meat Market.

Following are the rates for whole carcasses from slaughterers to dealers:

BEEF—First quality, 5½@6c; second quality, 4½@5c; third quality, 3½@4c ₱ lb.

CALVES—4@5c for large, and 6@7c ₱ lb for small.

MUTTON—7@8c ₱ lb.

LAMB—Yearlings, 8@8½c; Spring, 12½c ₱ lb.

PORK—Live Hogs, on foot, grain fed, heavy and medium, 5c; small Hogs, 5¼@5¼c; stock Hogs, 4½@4¾c; dressed Hogs, 7@7½c ₱ lb.

Eastern Grain Market.

NEW YORK, February 20th.

WHEAT—February, 61¼c; March, 62c; May, 64⅛c; July, 66⅝c; August, 67⅝c; September, 68⅝c; December, 72c.

CHICAGO, February 20th.

WHEAT—February, 57⅝c; May, 60⅛c; July, 62⅛c.

SACRAMENTO MARKET.

City Trade Fair, While Out-of-Town is Much Demoralized.

SACRAMENTO, February 20th.

Business in local market circles, so far as city orders were concerned, was fairly good to-day, though the storm in the valley and on the mountains has demoralized the shipping and country trade. Ducks were plentiful to-day, receipts being large, with not a very extensive demand. There is no change in the Egg situation, supplies being large and prices weak. Poultry, Butter, Vegetables and Fruits continue as last quoted.

Following are the retail prices for the various articles mentioned:

GREEN FRUIT—Apples, 5-tier, $1 25@1 50; 4-tier, $1 50@2; Cranberries, 12½c ₱ qt.

DRIED FRUIT—Apricots, 10@12c ₱ lb; Apples, 8@10c; Peaches, 12@16c; Plums, 12@14c; Prunes, 8@16c; Pears, 7@9c; Nectarines, 12@16c; Grapes, $1 ₱ box; Figs, 5@8c ₱ lb.

CITRUS FRUITS—Limes, 15c ₱ doz. Lemons—Common, 20c ₱ doz; Santa Paula, 35c ₱ doz. Bananas, 25@40c ₱ doz; Cocoanuts, 10@25c each. Oranges—Placer County Seedlings, 25c ₱ doz; Navels, 25@40c. Pineapples, 65c each; Dates, 8c ₱ lb; White Figs, 12½c ₱ lb; Black, 6c.

NUTS—New crop soft-shell Almonds, 20c ₱ lb; do Walnuts, 15c; Pecans, 15c; Filberts, 15c; Peanuts, 8c.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter—Valley, ₱ roll, 40c; pickle roll, fair, 40c; fancy, 50c; fancy Petaluma, 60c; fancy creamery, 60c; Eastern packed, 20c; firkin, 20@23c. Cheese—California, 15c ₱ lb; Young America, 14c; Eastern Creamery, 20c; Limburger, 20c; genuine Swiss, 40c; American, 25c; Martin's Creamery, 20c; Neufchatel, 10c each; fancy cream, 25c each.

EGGS—Fresh ranch, 20@22½c ₱ dozen; Eastern, 17½@20c.

POULTRY—Turkeys—Live Hens and Gobblers, 17c; dressed, 18c; Chickens—Hens, $6@6 50 ₱ dozen, 60c each; springs, $5 ₱ dozen, 50c each; broilers, $4 ₱ dozen, 40c each; Tame Ducks, $7 50 ₱ dozen, 75c each; Geese, $1 35 each.

GAME—Teal, 25c ₱ pair; Widgeon, 25c; Sprig, 50@65c; Mallards, 65c; Canvasbacks, $1; Snipe, $2 25 ₱ dozen; Quail, $1 50; Gray Geese, 75c ₱ pair; Black Geese, 50c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, 3c ₱ lb; Sweet Potatoes, 2c; Cabbage, 1½c; Dried Peppers, 12½c; Red Cabbage, 10c each; Celery, 10c; Cauliflower, 10c; Savoy Cabbage, 10c; Squash, Hubbard, 2c; Yellow Pumpkins, 1c; Lettuce, 12½c; Green Onions, 12½c; Radishes, 12½c; Turnips, 12½c; Carrots, 12½c; Beets, 12½c; Oyster Plant, 12½c; Leek, 12½c; Garlic, 6c; Chicory, 3 for 10c; Spinach, 5c ₱ lb; Kale, 10c ₱ lb; Savory, 10c ₱ lb; Asparagus, 20c ₱ lb; String Beans, 25c; Rhubarb, 20c; Artichokes, $1 ₱ doz; Peas, 12½c; Sprouts, 8c ₱ lb; Tomatoes, 15c; Chives, 15c ₱ bunch.

POTATOES—River Reds, 50c ₱ sack; Early Rose, 65@75c; River Burbanks, ¾c ₱ lb; Salinas, do, $1 10 ₱ ctl; Sweets, 85c ₱ 100 lbs; new, 8c.

MEATS—Beef—Prime Rib Roast, 12½@15c; Chuck Roast, 10c; Rump, 8c; Brisket, 8c; Corn Beef, 8c; Porterhouse Steak, 15@18c; Loin Steak, 12½@15c; Round Steak, 10c; Chuck, 10c. Veal—Loin and Rib Chops, 15c; Roast Veal, 12c. Mutton—Leg, 11@12½c; Loin and Rib Chops, 12½c; Mutton Stew, 8c; Shoulder Chops, 8c. Pork—Roast or Chops, 15c; Corned Pork, 15c; Sausage, 12½c; Vienna Sausage, 15c; Bacon, 14@16c; Ham, 16@20c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $4 ₱ bbl; $1 for 50-lb sacks; $2 for 100-lb sacks; Oatmeal, 10-lb sacks, 40c; Cornmeal, 10-lb sacks, 25c; Cracked Wheat, 10-lb sacks, 35c; Hominy, 10-lb sacks, 40c; Graham Flour, 10-lb sacks, 30c; Buckwheat, 10-lb sacks, 50c; Rye, 10-lb sacks, 35c.

HAY AND GRAIN—Oat Hay, 70c ₱ cwt; Wheat, 70c; second quality, 60c; Alfalfa, 65@70c; Wheat, whole, $1 10@1 15; Barley, 95c; Ground Barley, $1 05; Feed Oats, $1 40@1 60; Middlings, $1 10; Bran, $1; Straw, 65@75c.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCK MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 20, 1894.

MORNING SESSION.

Andes	65c	Iowa	5c
Belcher	1 20	Justice	10c
B. & B.	2 50	Mexican	1 95
Bullion	35c	Ophir	3 00@3 05
Caledonia	15c	Potosi	1 35@1 30
Challenge	60c	Savage	90c
C. C. & Va.	4 65@4 75	S. Nev.	1 55
Choliar	75@70c	Seg. Belcher	15c
C. N. Y.	5c	S. Hill	5c
C. Point	80c	Utah	10c
Eureka	10c	Union	1 30
G. & C.	1 00	Y. Jacket	1 10@1 05
H. & N.	85c		

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Andes	60c	Occidental	20@15c
Alta	10c	Ophir	2 90
Bullion	25c	Potosi	1 25@1 30
Belcher	1 15@1 10	Scorpion	10c
C.C. & Va.	4 60	S. Nevada	1 55@1 50
Choliar	70c	Union	1 20@1 15
C. Point	80c	Y. Jacket	1 00

The giraffe has a tongue almost eighteen inches long.

COMMON-SENSE TRUTHS.

An Able Physician Explains the After-Effects of Grip, the Condition in Which It Leaves People, and the Only Thing To Do.

"It is a very slow process!"

The speaker was a prominent physician. Continuing, he said:

"I mean getting over the after-effects of the grip. Anyone who has seen as much of it as I have can easily understand it. The grip lasts for a long time, and seems to take a special hold upon the system. It frequently runs into pneumonia, sometimes leaves the hearing partially impaired, the throat with an irritating soreness, and the stomach with impaired digestion. It seems to take a long time to recover the strength, the energy or the ambition after one has had a run of the grip, and we frequently find neuralgia, rheumatism and even worse things following it.

"Now, what should any sensible man or woman do under these circumstances? The answer seems hard, but is really easy. Simply help Nature to get over the trouble—stimulate the body and faculties just a little. This is what every good physician in the land advocates in order to drive grip out of the system. It should be remembered, however, that the stimulant must be pure, and that nothing for this purpose is equal to good whisky. It is unfortunate, however, that there is so little pure medicinal whisky to be found, and, in fact, it can be truly said that there is but one strictly medicinal whisky upon the market, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt. It is not like ordinary whisky, however much druggists and grocers may say so. It has, in fact, properties possessed by no other, and is beyond question a stimulant which can safely and effectually be taken to prevent the grip or drive away its most disastrous after-effects."

Real Estate and Insurance.

TO THE BOY OR GIRL

WHO BRINGS THE LARGEST NUMBER of "Examiner" votes to the office of

CHARLES E. WRIGHT,

1007 FOURTH STREET,

—ON OR BEFORE—

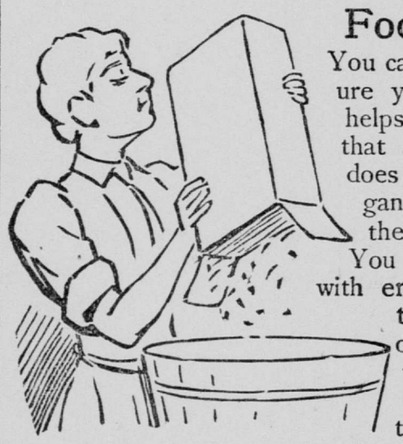
March 31, 1894, At 5 P. M.,

—WILL RECEIVE—

THREE DOLLARS.....First Prize
TWO DOLLARS.....Second Prize
ONE DOLLAR.....Third Prize

All votes must be put in envelopes, sealed and marked with the name and address of the voter.

Get your votes in early so as they can be sent to San Francisco before they are void.



Foolish Woman!

You can't spare the time to measure your Pearline? Well, that helps us, but it's lucky for you that an overdose of Pearline does no harm. It's only extravagance. Beware of a dose of the imitations.

You can get just as good work with enough Pearline as with too much. Use it as it ought to be used, and don't waste it, and you can't think that it's expensive. To get the best results from Pearline, use it just as directed. You'll save more of everything than with anything else. If your grocer sends you an imitation, return it, please. 388 JAMES PYLE, New York.

NOTICE!

FOUR DAYS' SALE,

Commencing Thursday, a little outside deal where the purchaser reaps the benefit, the Shoe stock of S. Schloss, 405 Hayes street, San Francisco. 2,000 PAIRS OF SHOES ON SALE.

HERE IS A CHANCE FOR FINE REAL FUR TRIMMING

Broke in price on account of the season. Used for dress and cloak trimmings. See show windows.

50c Genuine Black Beaver, 1½ inches wide, cut to 5c per yard.
50c Genuine Dark Brown Otter Fur, closing at 5c per yard.
75c Black Angora Goat, 2 inches wide, cut to 5c per yard.
$1 Genuine Lynx Fur, 3 inches wide, cut to 12½c per yard.
75c Opossum Fur, 2 inches wide, cut to 12½c per yard.
75c Black Monkey Fur, 2 inches wide, cut to 12½c per yard.
75c Real Bear Fur, 2 inches wide, cut to 12½c per yard.
$2 Real Bear Fur, 3½ inches Wide, cut to 25c per yard.
$1 25 Gray Mixed Chinchilla, 3 inches wide, cut to 12½c per yard.
$1 Black Angora Goat, 3 inches wide, cut to 10c per yard.
75c Genuine Light Brown Otter, 1½ inches wide, cut to 10c per yard.
75c Real Gray Bear Fur, cut to 10c per yard.

DO NOT MISS A SET FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Children's Cream White Angora Goat Muffs, 15c each.
Children's Genuine Lynx Fur Muffs, 25c each.
Children's White or Silver Gray Angora Muff with Collar, 50c a set.
Misses' Cream White Angora Muffs, 25c; larger size, 50c each.
Misses' Silver Gray Angora Muff with Collar, 50c a set.

In order to close out all of our RUBBER FOOTWEAR we have marked them down from a half to three-quarters:

Misses' Rubber Footholds, or Toe Rubbers, sizes 11 to 1. Closing price, 5c per pair.
Misses' 35c Gossamer Heel Rubbers, high back, sizes 11 to 2, 10c.
Misses' and Children's 25c High Front, Heavy Heel Rubbers, sizes 8, 8½, 9, 12 and 13. Closing price, 10c.
Misses' 40c First Quality Heavy Rubbers, high front and back, with straps to buckle around the ankle. Closing price, 15c.
Misses' 65c Heavy or Medium Weight Rubber Overshoes, 35c. This is a cut from 50c.
Children's and Ladies' Arctic Overshoes, waterproof and warm. Closing price, 50c. They can be worn without a shoe.

Our ad. is full of real values. Thursday we commence the GREAT SHOE SALE of Schloss & Co., 405 Hayes street, San Francisco:

Children's $1 25 Grain Button Spring-heel Tipped Shoes, worked button holes; sizes 8 to 10½, 75c.
Misses' and Boys' $1 50 Veal Calf Tipped Spring-heel Button School Shoes; sizes 9 to 13½, $1.
Ladies' Buff Calf Laced Shoes, riveted or plain seams; sizes 3 to 7. Price, $1.
Boys' Wet Weather Boots, sizes 4 and 5, made of heavy Milwaukee oil grain leather; always soft and comfortable. Price, $1 75.
Children's Patent Leather Kid Top Dress Shoes, spring-heel, square toe; sizes 3½ to 8, 95c.

THE RED HOUSE COMPANY

(INCORPORATED),

J Street, between Seventh and Eighth, Sacramento.

Real Estate, Etc.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING

Real Estate House

IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

OFFICES:

1015 Fourth Street, - - Sacramento
Rotunda Mills Bld'g, San Francisco
17 North First Street, - - San Jose

$6,500—A Fine 42-acre Farm situate near the town of Colfax, known as the Winchester Ranch. Only one mile from the station. Highly improved. Six acres in vineyard, consisting of tokays and muscats; thirteen acres in orchard of pears, peaches, apples and plums, and 125 nut trees. Land all cleared; mostly rolling. All fenced with wire netting and top wire. Dwelling of eight rooms. Plenty of water. This is a very excellent place and in a climate that will suit anyone affected with lung trouble, as this part of Placer County is well known as being free from fog and dampness.

$20,000—106 acres three and one-half miles from Lincoln, in Placer County, and nine miles from Newcastle. Ten acres in vineyard, consisting of tokays and muscats planted between olives. Orchard of thirteen acres in olives, fourteen acres in pears, fourteen acres in plums, thirteen acres in peaches, five acres in cherries and four acres of general orchard. Eighteen acres in grain, a few acres in alfalfa. Eighty-one acres cleared; land slightly rolling. One-hundred and six acres tillable; twenty-five acres in light timber. One hundred and six acres fenced with cedar posts, boards and barbed wire. Soil, decomposed granite. Six-room dwelling with bath and pantry. Large size barn and stable for six horses. Good supply of water and 14-foot cyclone windmill. Land irrigated by the Yuba River Company's ditch. Men's cabins, chicken-house, large packing-house, workshop and sheds. Windmill and large iron tank. Reservoir built of brick in cement; capacity, 35,000 gallons; supplied by windmill from well. Never failing spring. Also, the following personal property: Four horses, one cow, ten hogs, more or less; some chickens, four wagons—one a new fruit wagon and all in good condition, one buggy; good supply of plows.

$2,000—For sale or trade—320 acres of land near Bonanza, Oregon: 125 acres cleared, 145 acres level land, 165 acres in timber and brush, 200 acres fenced with wire and rail fence. Soil is loam. Four-room dwelling. Barn, 48x72.

$1,600—160 acres of land seven miles from the above tract: 100 acres clear; 120 acres level and tillable and fenced with post, rail and wire fence. Four-room dwelling. Barn, 40x50. This property is A No. 1 and can be exchanged for property of like value in California, particularly near Sacramento.

We have other good lands and city property for sale or exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Attention is called to the DENSON VILLA and the LOUISIANA TRACTS, Two very pretty subdivided tracts near the end of the electric railway. Lots from one acre to fourteen acres. One-fourth down, balance in easy payments.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,

SACRAMENTO.

W. P. COLEMAN,

REAL ESTATE SALESROOM,

325 J STREET.

TO LET.

RENT.	ROOMS.	LOCATION.
$18	5	Eighteenth, M and N, new cottage.
16	5	F, Seventeenth and Eighteenth.
36	8	O, Twelfth and Thirteenth; stable, bath, hot and cold water.
15	5	I, Sixteenth and Seventeenth.
14	6	Seventh, L and M.
10	3	D, Eleventh and Twelfth.
16	7	L, Seventeenth and Eighteenth.
17	5	M, Third and Fourth.
19	5	Eighteenth, N and O.
13	4	I, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.
21	6	K, Fourteenth and Fifteenth.
20	5	Fourteenth, I and J.
10	3	Fifth, N and O.
13	4	P, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth.
20	7	J, Nineteenth and Twentieth.

CALL FOR KEYS.

P. BOHL. E. A. CROUCH.

COOLEY

WRITES INSURANCE,
SELLS REAL ESTATE,
LOANS MONEY,
RENTS HOUSES.

1013 Fourth Street.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

Good Agricultural Land for $10 to $20 per Acre.

The Pacific Improvement Company has recently purchased twelve thousand acres of land in the heart of Tehama County, for the purpose of promoting subdivision and settlement. This land embraces lands from first-class Sacramento Valley agricultural land, to land of fair average quality, and is offered at from $10 to $20 per acre, in subdivisions of 40, 80, 120, 160 and 320 acres.

The terms upon which these lands are offered are especially attractive. They will be sold in subdivisions, as above indicated, by the payment of interest only for three years, at which time the purchaser can begin the payment of principal by paying the first of five equal annual installments. Thus no part of the principal is to be paid for three years, and then the purchaser is to have five years in which to pay five equal annual installments, with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, making payments extending over a period of eight years. Intending purchasers are assured that this is an opportunity to purchase land of fair average quality at $10 per acre, and good agricultural land at $20 an acre, with other grades of land at prices to correspond between these figures.

The assertion is frequently made that good lands, suitable for general farming, and especially adapted for fruit-growing, cannot be had in California for less than from $60 to $100 an acre. An examination of the land subject of this advertisement will prove to home-seekers that this is an opportunity for the purchase of good agricultural land at $20 an acre, and for qualities grading down to fair agricultural land at $10 an acre, on terms of payment which should make the disposition of these lands to actual settlers a result easy of accomplishment.

The primary object of the purchase of this body of land was the breaking up of a large holding for the purpose of promoting its settlement in smaller quantities and its devotion to diligent husbandry.

For further particulars, call upon or address WM. H. MILLS, Land Agent of the C. P. R. R., Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, Cal.

SEND THE WEEKLY UNION TO YOUR friends in the East. It leads them all.